Bothern Telegraph Office, cor. of Beaver and Hanover-sta

sairs at the Capital. WASHINGTON, Toronto, July 13, 1851. The Stor of to day names Sweetzer, of Onio, as likely

to try for the British Mission in case Mr Buchanan defines. Major Polk proposed to offer this gentleman as an amendment to the Deficiency bill " in the last House of Representatives.

Phile White, of Wisconsin, is appointed Charge to Eu-

Seaster Bradbury is not an applicant for the Sandwich Islands Commission. He is not and has not been an applicant for any office whatever.

cently declared to be in good health, except the natura Ex-President Tyler, is at Old Peint Comfort in a feeble condition, and is going to the mountains by the advice of his physicians.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Welcome at Elkton-Arrival at Wilmington. WILMINGTON, Tuesday, July 12, 1333.

The Sub-Committee from Philadelphia left there in the

ware Committee, Dr. Askew acting as Chairman in the absence of Mayor Alderdice.

The two Committees then proceeded in company to Elkson, where the President and suite arrived at half past 10 o'clock, having left Baitimore per Special train only five minutes before the departure of the regular Express train. The President was introduced to the citizens gathered at the Elaton Station, and welcomed to Delaware by Dr

the train left amid hearty cheering. On reaching Waimington, a national salute was fired from a battery provided by the citizens. The President and saits cutered carriages, and a procession, accompanied by bands of music, passed through the streets to the City Hail where Dr. Askew introduced the President to the citizens assembled, and Mayor Alderdice welcomed him to the city

Askew. The President made an appropriate response, and

in a cordial address.

The President responded, returning thanks for the enthusiactic warmth of his welcome, and excusing himself for not making a longer address, being prevented by a cold contracted last night while addressing the Bull moreans. He made a happy allusion to Delaware being the first to adopt the Constitution, and said the people of other States did not measure her by sores, but patriotism and intelligence of her citizens; and those gave warranty that she would be the last to desert that Constitution-their loyal devotion to which cannot be too highly

He then retired amid loud cheers to the Indian Que Hotel, while the Secretaries and others delivered addresses to the people in the Hall.

The Philadelphia Committee has not yet arrived. The Presidential party is accompanied by members the Baltimore and Washington Committees.

Journey to and Arrival at Philade, phia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tossday, July 12, 1559.

The steamer with the Philadelphia Committee arrived a Wilmington shortly after 12 o'clock. The Committee marched in procession up Market-at., headed by Bayley's Band, a portion of them partsking of a collision at the Indian Queen Hotel. They then returned to the boat. The President and suite tollowed, and the embarkation took place amid a salute fired from the steamer and the of the crowd upon the wharf.

When the boat reached Delaware, Mayor Alderdice handed the guest over to the Pailadelphia Committee. with a few appropriate remarks.

The President was received by George M. Dallas in a beautiful address, in which he highly approved of the countenance shown to the industry of the country by the President leaving the Capital to be present at the opening of the Crystal Palace.

President Pierce replied :

I receive with the deepest emotion, this expression through you, on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia. I rejoice to hear you say, Sir, that it is with one accord that I am welcomed among you. I know that my reception is to be the reception not of me, as an individual, but of me and paid a glowing compliment to the chivalry, gallantry as the public's servant; and while I recognize that relation and patrictism of Pennsylvania. Her sons were ever ready Sir, I also recognize another, and shall always-that I am their representative, the representative of their interests and their honor. I intend, Sir, that neither shall suffer in my keeping. I am obliged to you also, Sir, for expressing your approbation of this short absence from the psculiar field of my duty. It was a matter of extreme doubt with me what I ought to do, but I am now satisfied that I came to the right conclusion, because I have the approbation of the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia [Cheers] During the few moments that we have been upon this storied De aware, with the shores of Pennsylvania on the one hand and New'Jersey on the other, is it not with you me, impossible to bring your minds to dwell on the present, and the hopes of the future? My thoughts are involuntarily back turned upon that great and noble past which your State and your citi zere bore a part in. I do not suppose that there are twenty men present who have not, since we came on board this boat, thought that in 1777, perhaps about sixty miles above the most remarkable movement of the whole Revolution occurred. In a moment of such darkness, when the clouds closed around our fathers, that army crossed the Delaware in winter to a march, leaving their blood upon every foottrack of their way, and changed the future a expectations. When upon all these things I dwell at this moment, with an unusual degree of feeling, I remember the cherished memories of the Revolution—the sacrifices which were made for our liberiles, the privations and toils and trials, Sir, which purchased that glorious Union of which you have spoken, will make it dear to us all, as long me we may live. [Applause.] And, Sir, we hope to trans, mit to our children, not the mere belief, but the conviction that however great any State in this Union may be, it is nothing out of this Union. [Cheers.] Every word I say, Mr. Dallas, is a sort of knife in my lungs. I thank you heartily, and I feel a degree of pride and gratification in seeing Mr. Rush, Mr. Ingersoll, yourself, and these gentle! men, who have contributed so much to the honor and fame of our country much more, Sir, than it will be in my power to express. I thank the City of Philadelphis for The reception which she proposes to give me, and thank her especially for the way and through the men whom she

proposes to introduce. The company then sat down to an entertainment spread by Jones's Exchange Hotel, and spent an hour pleasantly in partaking of the viands provided.

Salutes were fired as the boat passed Chester Fort, Mifffin. Gloucester, Knighn's Point and Camden.

The boat took the Jersey Channel passage up, going close to the Jersey shores, and turning opposite Kensing fon, the boat passed close to the city front. Every wharf and vessel was covered with a mass of people. The ship ping was gally decorated with days; salutes fired from the coat; the band played numerous patriotic airs; and the growds on the boat and the wharves loudly cheering, rendered the scene most exciting. The U.S. steamer San Jacinto and the receiving ship Union were decorated with fisgs from the deck to the most head

The President landed at the Navy Yard punctually at 4 o'clock, and was received by Commodere Read and a large number of navai officers in full uniform. A salute was fired from the Navy Yard battery, and the Marines were drawn up and presented arms.

A procession was then formed and marched up the Yard,

The President retired to the Commodore's office until the military escort was ready, when he mounted a horse and

passed out of the gates into the city.

After reviewing the troops the President took his position in the center, and the procession took up the line of march along the route designated. The President was re-

coived most enthusiastically, with cheers, waving of hand-herchiefs from ladies or suppling windows, &c. &c. Mr. Campbell was not in the President's suite, being de

tained in Washington. On the procession reaching Independence Hall, the

President was officially welcomed by Mayor Gilpln in a brief address, to which he responded as follows:

Mr. Mayon and Citizens of Philadelphia It grives me that I am physically so unable to respond to this most hearty and touching welcome. Sir, my heart is fall of gratitude to you, and full of gratitude to all this people, who have placed you in the position which you occupy. I did think that I had tried in my day to do some little for the cause of my country : but such a day as this makes a man's heart overrun with gratitude to a people like the inhabi-tants of the City of Philadelphia. I have been much sur-prized—sy, Sir, filled with the profoundest awe—at the manner in which you have received me. Philadelphia is a city of some mark. If your mountains and your valleys did not teem with the elements of comfort to your popula. tion; if your citizens, in all time, had not been foremost whenever the country has wanted their aid: if your institu-

tions of learning were not among your proudest monu' ments,—the single fact to which you have adverted, Sir-

that from hence was preclaimed the Declaration of Inde. pendence, would put Philadelphia and Pennsylvania upon a preeminence which, in the Providence of God, no other city or State can ever enjoy, [Applause.] Sir, I feel as you do, that we must bowcan hardly do anything else but bow before these recollections and associations I feel bow inadequate is lan guage, Sir, and you also feel it, when you come to speak of that period; language don't reach it, but our hearts honor it in all its depth, power and fullness, I hope. These men-Sir, of whom you have spoken-who planned here the institutions of a free Government-let us remember, were ro heliday patriots; they were no scheming philanthropists; they were no visionary statesmen. They deliberated amid the difficulties that surrounded them, and here they meditated amid the clamor of arms, as though they had been environed with peace and in absolute security; and they solved the great problem, which was a terror to despot, involve the question of their lives. Sir, here stood-and as I say it now, they come before us now-here, I say, stood Thomas Jefferson, and Franklio, and Roger Sherman and also, perhaps-for this is the first time I have been here-in this very room stood the dauntless John Hancock, as he received from those men, no only the assertion of our rights, but the Charter of our liberties. Can we do snything but how in a place like this? It is not in my power to speak to you at leagth You have said, very properly, perhaps, that it is not your province—it certainly is not mine—to disturb the deep current of feeling which courses the hearts and minds o those around me.

But it is not only your city, it is your State, also, that is of some mark. In a peculiar sense are your resources of wealth and power represed in her own bosom. She is an empire in herself. Why, the development of the uses o iron and cost so preminently since 1846, the foundst on o ritish wealth and power, would of itself constitute a never-failing source of prosperity to you. But, Sir, it is not that on which you have mainly relied. It is on your agriculture. How rich you are, not only in the means of production, but above all in the men who produce. | Ap-

Sir . I would not here forget that remarkable German population, so distinguished for their thrift, their industry, eir integrity, their devotion to givil and religious liberty and I think you must all rejoice, that wherever that race go and are spread they look to Pennsylvania in some respects as their second Fath-sland.

Sir: It is not chiefly, perhaps, or not so much on accounof your commanding political influence in p int of votes, that this nation has designated you as the Keystone of the Arch. It is because of your geographical position. You are neither a Southern, a Northern, an Eastern, nor a Western State; and I should perhaps not much exaggerate f I were to say that you are all combined. [Applause. our rivers, on this side of the ridge, empty the aselve: into the beautiful bay below you. On the west, they swell the fiood of the Ohio, and finally wash the shores of Louisiana Sir, let me say to you that patriotic men throughout th entire country, North and South, look to you and will al ways do so, not simply as the keystone of the arch, but as the great central self-sustaining link in the chain which bines this Union into one harmonious whole, and which holding it steadily and firmly to its moorings, will enable to ride over every storm. (Enthusiastic applause) Noble men of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, noble for your fidelity to the duties imposed upon you by the obligations triply armed but are now, and have been triply bound -here was the Declaration of Independence proclaim here the articles of confederation were promulgated, and here finally the Constitution for which you have so nobly stood was adopted. (Cheers.) I could wish for you n higherhonor, and, for my country, no higher poace and sccurity than that great and noble division which you have thus far so honorably upheld and maintained,

The speech was listened to with protound interest, and at its close three hearty cheers were given.

The party then left the hall, and the President was excert ed to the Merchants' Hotel. An immense crowd thronged in front of the building, and after repeated calls, Gan Pierce came forward and made a brief but very happy speach. He expressed his thanks in elequent language to respond to the call of their country; and wherever float ed their flag, victory was sure to follow.

New Jersey had a strong representative in the proces sion-her two Senators being among the Committee of Ar

The President expresses himself highly gratified at his brilliant reception. The President and suite partook of a splendid banquet at the Merchants' Hotel, given by the City Councils, at which about nine hundred sat down-James Buchanan was one of the guests. Mayor Gilpin presided, and gave the health of the President, to which the latter responded, returnian his most cordial thanks to the Mayor, and to those who differed with him in politics. He said, in the change of circumstances, he hoped his puty would show the same magnazimity. He saw no reason why men should differ personally, because belonging to opposite parties, and thought a man could serve his country as a soldier, or in the councils of the nation, no matter what political party he may choose to adopt. In concla sion he expressed his happiness in meeting his friends. among whom he included the Mayor, upon this gratifying

Mr. Jefferson Davis responded to the toast-" The Cabi-"net"-given by Mayor Gilpin, and Mr. Buchanan also responded to a toast.

Gan. Patterson and others followed.

The President receives citizens to-morrow morning in Independence Hall, and will leave in the afternoon in a special train for New-York

The President To-day. We understand that the President will come to-day only as far as Newark, where he will stay over night Prepar ations are made all along the route for the usual demon

At Jersey City.
A special meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen has been called by Mayor Manners, to be held at 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, to make preparations for the appropriate reception of President Pierce as he passes through that city on his way from Newark to New York on Thursday morn

At New-York.

We need only refer to the advertisement on the first page to show the order of proceedings. The President is exnected at Castle Garden at 9 o'clock, when, after the usual formalities, he will review the military on the Battery, and proceed direct to the Crystal Palace.

From Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 12, 1232.
T. Craig, in jail here, charged with forgery, attempted to Calc in lai lines, carged and torgery, as import to poison himself yesterday. Calcb Bates died in this city last night, after only one boar's sickness. His disease resembled a fir. Prof. Charles Caldw-tl, the oldest physician in the United States, died at Louisville on Saturday night.

The Central American Mission.

NEW-ORLEANS, Ssurday, July 2, 152.

Hop. Solon Borland is here, awaiting his instructions, and the arrival of the frigate Columbia at the mouth of the Mississippi from Pensacola, when he will at once proceed to Sam July.

Now Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received, at they contain to news of interest.

N. Y. LEGISLATURE-SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE....ALEANY, Tuesday, July 12, 1833. By consent, Mr. COOLEY had the bill amending the Emigrant passenger ast passed at the regular session, read.

Mr. COOLEY defended the bill, and urged the necessity of its passage, as called for by the best interest of hu-

Mr. VANDERBILT moved its recommitment.

The Senate refused to recommit, but the bill was laid

aside.

The resolution for final adjournment was called up, and on motion of Mr. COOLEY laid on the table, as follows:
YEAS-Mesors Bestman, Bennett, Cooley, Cornell, Davenport, Jones Kirby, Newcomb, Pierce, Fiatt, Rosers, Smith, Snow, Tablet, Venderbilt, Van Schoothower, Werd 17.
NAYS-Mesors Binacca, Barbett, Heach, Corly, Congret, Husterdown, McElwain, Morgan, Musice, One, Upbarn, Withams, Wright, 11.

tortes, McElwain, Morgan, Murroe, One, Upbase, Williams, Wright 13.

For prolonging the session—6 Whigs, 11 Democrate, For adjourning on Wednesday—10 Whigs, 2 Democrate, For adjourning on Wednesday—10 Whigs, 2 Democrate, The Senate then went into Committee, Mr. OTIS in the chair, on the bill providing for appropriationg money to the Canal Fund, to be applied to the Krie Canal Enlargement, the Black River, the Genesee Valley, the Oswego, the Seneca and Cayuga, and Crooked Lake Canal:

Sec. 1. The sum of \$20,000, remainder of muneys in the Treasury, arising from the sales of Canal revenue certificates, created under chapter 65 laws of 1851, and the sum of \$200,000 of the Oswego loan, chapter 65 laws of 1851, and the sum of \$200,000 of the Oswego loan, consider of the Canal revenues for the current facal year, are hereby appropriated to the Canal fund to be spipled to the several Canals in such sums and in such manner as is hereinafter directed.

This passed, after Mr. Williams had expressed his doubt whether it was in conformity with the decisions of the Courts, Sec. 2. The sum of \$700,000 is hereby appropriated out of the Canal Fund, to be applied to the Eric Canal Enlargement in the following manner:

So unch of the aboves sum shall be availed to the values suppression of the

manner:
So much of the above sum shall be applied to the unlargement of the
thennel of the Canal, in conformity with the plan of the State Engiseer, and the occasimation of such work as will afmit the passage of
come of 180 tune burden throughout its entire length; the remannder

shall be applied to the construction of such work as will tend most to concete the safety of payingsion, and to increase the expectly of the

Mr. COOLEY-What kind of enlargement does this contemplate? Does it enter into the judgment of the Committee to go on with the Governor's scratch and tickle

Committee to go on with the Governor's scratch and tickle plar—bis 150 tan host affair.

Mr. PIERCE—That scale of enlargement agreed upon and adopted—that in which so much of the canal has already been callerged.

Mr. COOLEY was glad to see that it did not contemplate a partial work but an entire one. We want a 300 tan boat canal. He would go for that and nothing else.

On motion of Mr. VANDERBILE, the last paragraphs of the section were struck out, and the following adopted:
As contemplated and referred to before the adoption of the Constitution, and their referred to.

The sections as propertating \$75,000 to the Black River Canal, and \$100,000 to the Genezee Valley Canal, were aftented.

of tried.

The action appropriating \$50,000 to the Oswego Canalities amended, on motion of Mr. PLATI, so as to provide r its use in the most advantageous manner, instead of sining it to be to evable bosts of 100 time to pass.

The bill was gone through and then the Committee took pile fill for the payment of Canal debts.

For interes \$30201

or recemption of principal, \$520,000.

r deficiencies, \$199,045 92

pay interest and redeem principal of general fand To becoming expenses of State, \$220,000. Fendio, the discussi n, on motion of Mr. CORNELL. Countities reported progress, and the Executive Ses-on was held.

Prior to which, by consent, the bill providing for paying - in erest on the Canal Revenue Certificate was read, but

whereas on the Canal Revenue Certainte a stream of the committed for amendment.

Mr. Pit-RGE proposed to amend so as to provide that a superince dent of the Banking Department should notion to receive them as a basis for banking. He said, at they could be so received now, as the State had maken a measures for their redemption and for the payment of

At this moment, Mr. ELLSWORTH and Mr. MARTIN, of the Assembly, appeared, and Mr. Edsworth said: We are a committee to present to the Senate articles of im-procliment against John C. Mather for high crimes and

side memors.

No school was taken.

A dithen the Executive session was held.

As of the nemications.

Mr. CONGER moved to relieve the Senators from the
list from the harbor master nomination, and addressed the
senate in favor of inamediate action.

e motion was not passed. er reports were then made, and the nomination confirmed.

Mr t ORNELL moved to discharge the Committee from
the VIIth District, on the Ontario Commissioners, nomi

sting as they stood, two to two.

Mr. WARD—Let us keep them, together on bread, and water until they agree.

Mr. UPHAM moved to lay the motion to report on the

If UFILAB Hoved to lay the motion to report on the be, and if was decided in the affirmative, as follows: AS-Mears, Babook, Beekman, Clark, Confey, Hantington, leadin Morgon, Monmon, Newcomb, Platt. Taber, Upham, Van Johns, Ward, Wingara, Wrights—jo. WS-Mears, Barliett, Benest, Hitchil, Conger, Cornell, Daven-Jones, Kircy, Oile, Pierce, Roger, Smith, Snow, Vanderbilt Jones, Kircy, Oile, Pierce, Roger, Smith, Snow, Vanderbilt Mr CORNELL then claimed that the Sentator from the

VIII h did report in favor of the nomination.
Mr. BEACH protested against Mr. Cornell scright to report.

Mr. CLARK moved to lay the report on the table. Car-

od, Ayes 16, Nays 11,
Mr. CONGER then moved to instruct the Committee
om the latto make a report.
Nr. BEEKMAN—Our trust we endeavor to discharge.
Absorber order. No. and shall do so, unless the Senate otherwise order. No man has preferred any complaint against the present in Mr. UPHAM moved to lay Mr. Conger's motion on the

table, and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

AYF S.—Mesers Bakerots, Beckman, Cark, Conter, Huntungton, MeFlwain, Morgan, Montee N. woomb, Piatt, Taber, Upham, Van Schoon ver, Ward, Williams, Wright-16.

A. YS-Messer, Barlett, Bennett, Bristol, Couper, Cornell, Daventer, Jurys, Hirly, Otts, Pierce, Ropers, Smith, Snow, Vanderbitt-14.

And then, on motion of Mr. UPHAM, the Senate resumed

The Assembly sent up the resolution asking for the re-irn of the resolution for final adjournment. Mr. COOLLEY moved that, in compliance with the re-

Mr. COCLE: I moved that, in compniance with the request, it be is u in ed.

Mr. BABCOCK moved that the Senate do concur in the resolution for final adjournment. He reviewed the extraordinary proceedings which had obstracterized the action of the Legislature in respect to adjournment. The conclusions of the best judges in the state were adverse to any necessity for the continuance of the Legislature. The public press, speaking the unanimous voice of the people, calls for the solj unment. He apped to see the matter cut short, and the Legislature adjourn to morrow. Fix the hour, and the work will be done. The important bills will be passed. To suppose that the House is compelled to remain in session while the trid is proceeding, is as awkward as to suppose that a Grand Jury must remain while a Petit Jury is transacting its work.

is framacting its work.

CONGER continued the debate.

COOLEY thought the Assembly ought to have
ten the cost before they entered into this affair of inenses of the Extra Session, all would be right.

Mr. BARCOCK.—Three quarters of them have got their

pay, Mr. COOLEY-Oh! they are, unquestionably, very The debate was continued till the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature was taken up.

Mr. TABOR proposed a resolution, that, in the opinion of the Senate, it was not necessary that the Assembly should be in session during the trial of the impeachment, the power of that body having ceased when the articles of peachment were presented to the Sensie.

The resolution was adopted adopted unanimously—Ayes

The bill to pay the Canal Debts was taken up and de-

A Committee of Conference was asked with the Assemon the subject of the adjournment and the impeach-t nucstion. Mesers, Pabor, Ward and Jones were ap-

Recess to 8 o'clock. ASSEMBLY

d said Committee of Conference.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. PETERS asked consent to offer a resolution for the appeintment of seven Managers to presente the impeachment of John C. Mather, giving them power to send for persons and papers for use in such trial.

Mr. BURNET discussed the merits of the resolution, claiming that a Board of Managers differed from a Committee, and should be elected by the House by pallot. He objected to the language of the resolution as too indefinite. The "power" with which the Managers were to be clothed was not sufficiently well defined. This was a power that belonged to the House, and should not be transferred to seven individuals. He preferred to adopt the ordinary form of proceeding in such cases. He hoped the resolution would be so modified as to authorize the selection of Managers by ballot.

Mr. WEST alluded to the precedent furnished in the case of the impeacement of Junge Peck, relative to the ad-

of the inpeachment of Juge Peck, relative to the ad-journment of the House. He saw so necessity of mixing the question of impeachment and adjournment. He moved to amend by authorising the selection of a board of seven managers by ballot, and that the House proceed to the se-

lection on Wednesday, at 12 M.

Mr. PETER's moved the previous question, which was upon the resolution offered by him. Lost: Ayes 52, Nays

The question was then upon the amendment of Mr.

The question was then upon the amendment of Mr. WEST
Mr. SHAW sustained the amendment. He held it indispensable that the licuse appears by build is Board of Managers, and that they be held accountable to the House. The power held by the House cannot be designated. He desired that every step be wisely and firily taken. The prosecution if rightly conducted, would be felt confident, result in good. The Court, before which the case was to be brought, were above any political prejudice in the case, and would not be led by any effort in the House. He further claimed that the House could not be islate for the exigences that might occur, but must attend to it curseives. He haped the amendment would pass, and the House take a recess, and be ready to meet upon any exigency at a notice from the Court. He was satisfied the House could not adjourn—could only take a recess.

Mr. HASTINGS thought the main difference between the two propositions was the appointment or election of the managers. The election of managers was the castomary curse, in which case the House must be in attendance in a body. If the House chose to mark out a course for itself, it could appoint a Committee to act for it and not remain in session. In claimed this from the fact that any power possessed by an individual or body could be delegated to an agent, but wote for the proposition now before main in session. In deciding upon the impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for what he shall be impeachment of an idvivious, and for wha the House could actiourn and let the impeachment go on.
This could be settled by law, and then no doubts would arise in the future. The Chairman of the Judiciary Com-

arise in the inture. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee has such a law, and the true course, in his opinion, was to lay all other matters on the table and pass the bill, or see if we can pass it and send it to the Senate.

Mr. PETERS was opposed to the selection of the managers apon political grounds. He wished to hold the majority responsible for the whole proceeding, and have the managers appointed as the Committees had been, by the Chair.

Mr. LOOMIS regarded the House as bound by all pre-Mr. LOCMIS regarded the House as bound by all precedents to opposite managers. Nor did he consider this as involving all that the gratieman from Monroe (Mr. Haatings) had suggested. He regarded it as absurd that the Committee would have any more power if selected than if appointed by the Chair. Why was it that so many desired to take the power of appointment from the Chair! It was due to the subject that the Committee should be those who considered the proceeding as a true one. Mr. L then examined the question of the necessity of the presence of the House during the prosecution, claiming that there was no law showing it to be necessary. It could delegate its

powers. We can in this case establish a precedent, for neither law or reason is opposed to it. He admitted that the House could remain in session to instruct the Committee or managers from time to time: but he saw no necessity for it. It must act through a few individuals as coursellors or managers. He was willing that the House should take the power of appointment from the Speaker of they saw fit, but he would have them understand that they take the reason thillies of the invasional state.

take the responsibility of the impeschment.

Mr. WOOD could see no difference in the two resolutions, except in the appointment, and saw no object in ta-ing the appointment from the Chair. It was but twenty-a is urs to the time fixed upon for the final adjournment, at the therefore moved the newtons question, which would?

erefore moved the previous question, which would be the resolution of Mr. Peters Mr. BURNET ruse to a question of order. There had been no proce-slings—no progress since the same question had been decided.

bad been decided.

The SPEAKER decided the point of order not well taken. The whole practice of the House had been to rejars debates as proceedings in such cases.

Upon the motion for the previous question the Ayes and Nays were called, and it was carried—Ayes 51. Nays is.

The question was then taken upon the resolution of Mr. Deters for the appearance of the Managers, and it was carried—Ayes 72. Nays 39.

Mr. HARDIN offered a resolution requesting the Senate to return without concurrence the resolution for final ad-

return without concurrences the resolution for final ad-artment, on account of the necessity to remain in sea-ch during the trial of impeachment.

are HANTINGS asked consent to oder at a measurement of a Committee to conser with one on the part of the Senste, to decide upon bills to be brought before the two Houses for their action, and also to its a day for adjournment or recess.

Mr. WEEKS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. NOBLE moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Lost.

The main question was ordered and a division called for Nays 19.

Nays 19.

MARTIN and ELLSWORTH the Committee of

spromted to communicate the adoption of the articles of Impeachment against J. G. Mather, to the President of the Setate, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned thoma

The preamble to Mr. HARDIN'S resolution, expressing the option that it was necessary for the House to remain in section during the impeachment, was adopted — Yess 10. Mr. J. C. OSGOOD moved a reconsideration of the vote

upon the resolution of Mr. HARDIN just passed.

Mr. WEST moved to lay that motion upon the table.

Mr. O BRIEN moved the previous question, which was

The motion to reconsider was lost—Yeas 42, Nays 51.

Mr. WEEKS asked leave to introduce a bill in relation of the proceeding of trials for impeachment. Objected to Mr. WEEKS then moved to lay all orders of business pointhe table, down to reports of Standing Committees, to achief it. Carried.

He then reported the bill for the further regulation of proceedings in case of impeachment. It was read the first line, when otion to reconsider was lost-Year 48, Nays 51,

me, when
Mr. BURNET moved to lay the bill on the table.
Mr. BURNET moved to lay the bill on the table.
Mr. LOOMIS submitted that the members had a right to
ear any bill or paper read, upon which they were called

The SPEAKER so decided, and the bill was read for in rmation.

The motion to lay upon the table was lost.

The bolton to say upon the table was lost.
The bolt was then result a second time.
Mr. HENDEE desired as a member of the Committee claiming to have reported the bolt, to say the boll was not agreed upon by the Committee.
Mr. WEEKS stated that a melority of the Committee had instructee him to report the bolt.
Mr. HENDEE desired to have the report corrected.

e had no objection to having the bill submitted to theirs ceration of the House, but protested against its being ported a recommended by the Committee Nr. M. proceeds under the question of privilege to state that the port was incorrect. The Chairman of the Committee had

He was called to order. The SPEAKER declared him out of order, and he was

desired to be sested.

Mr. HENDEE explained, and upon understanding that the Chairman Mr. Weeks) did not assert that he agreed to recommend the passage of the bill, he retracted the statement he had made and applicated to the House.

Mr. LOOMIS moved to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. ELLSWORTH rese to a point of order. The motion was not in order. There should be first a motion to exceed the rules.

The CHAIR decided it well taken.

Mr. LOOMIS then moved to suspend the rules in order
make a motion. Lost—Ayes 57, Nays 51. (Two thirds

being required.)
Mr. LATTLEJOHN moved to refer the bill back to the Committee, with instructions to strike out that section that authorizes the Board of Managers to prosecute the impeachment after the adjournment of the House. He was sent here to set directly, not by proxy. And moreover the minerity of the Judiciary Committee had a report to make and they should be heard from.

make and they should be heard from.

Mr HOLLEY moved to amend to refer to the commitee of the whole. He alluded to some things in the history
of the bill he considered extraordinary. He then proceedanwilling to vote for any law that would place m" in any different position before the court of the from that he neight to continue to occupy. He for the other "victima," asking whether the "chief" was prepared to commence the work of purifying dince tables." If there was any merit in the rules He may be challed the bill ought not to be ordered

a third reading to day. Mr. DURKOI GHS supported the motion to refer to the mittee of the Whole suggesting as reasons some points will that be regarded as faulty. Among the other flors, the bill placed at the head of the Court, an indiceffors, the bill places at the head of the Court, an uni-nul who was a party to the very acts for which the im-thment was brought. He notice in the first drafting me bill, the presioning Judge of the Court of Appeals is to preside, but if was exact, for what reasons he knew and the President of the Senate inserted. He could

the statute as it now read. To LOOMIS moved further to amend to make it the lal order to morrow, immediately after reading the ral, and replied to the remarks that had been made to the control of the Mr. SHAW regarded but one provision of the bill im-

rtant-that was the one that precluded the supervision the impeachment by the House.

Mr. HASTINGS took the floor, when the House took a

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr CHAMPLIN, from the Committee of Investigation into the cordnet of the State Officers, submitted a report. The Committee predicate their actions upon the resolutions of the Judiciary Committee adopted by the House, and exclude from their investigations those officers embraced under the resolutions or such portion of their concuct as comes within the exception, i. e. those whose tecon of office has expired, or who hold their offices by another election. They transmit the correspondence between the Committee, and J. E. Fly denying his request to appear before the Committee by Counsel, and substantiating the charges against Levi S. Chaffield. The report examines at some length the charges against Mr Chaffield, giving his vindication of his right to the monies held by him, in a communication from him to the Committee. The Committee give it as their opinion that he is not entitled to ream those fees, and consider fauther legislation necessary upon the subject of the fees of the Attorney General, and subjust a bill for that purpose. The reply of Attorney General (Instiglied to reach one of the charges instituted against him by Mr. J. E. Ely, was read. AFTERNOON SESSION. n by Mr J. E. Ely, was read.

A communication was received from the Senate stating A communication was reserved in the decision of the House of that they non-concurred in the decision of the House of the necessity for them to continue in session during the hislot the Impeachment case and requesting a confir-ence up a that question and the one of final adjournment. Mr. P. W. ROSE moved to concur in the appointment of a Conference Committe Recess until 7 | o'clock.

ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 12, 1233.

The House to-day agreed to appoint a Board of Managers, to conduct the prosecution of the Impeachment against Canal Commissioner Mather, but refused to entrest it entirely to such Managers, by adjourning.

In the Senate an Executive Session was had, when the following appointments were confirmed:

TOT WADDEN.

A. C. Burgess, of Lausinghorph, to be a Port Warden for the Port of New York, vice William B. Orne, whose commission has expired.

LOAN COMMISSIONE.

Lewis County - Patrick Burns, vice Alabous H. Rernes. Confirmed.

SCHARTS FURILL.

Lear County - Supples S. Spencer, new appointment. Confirmed.

Charlesque County. - Theodoric R. B. Elettings, Duniel Gould. Con-

f.

wissy County.—John F. Olmey. Confirmed.

write County.—Albert M. Uttey. Confirmed.

of hicketter.—John Weyman. Confirmed.

of Brookleys. Edwin T. Lice, vice Lewis Taylor. N. G. Ogder. N. Orden. Cerl med.
N. Orden. Cerl med.
Hor Chank - Alvaham A. Deyn. Confirmed.
Hy of Caurgo.—Win. H. Stumwey. Confirmed.
Hy of Caurgo.—Win. H. Stumwey. Confirmed.
For Chank - George M. Smith, A. B. Capwell vice A. B. Cap-

- Thomas C. Ring vice C. T. Ring. Confirmed. man, Jr. Confirmed.

-Fractis H.Thomas, relippointment. Confirmed.

-Trunchly W. Miller, new appointment. Confirmed.

ty.-Heary C. Bessly. Confirmed.

-Benjacin Borton vice J. M. Lovett, Evit Ev.

ser. Confirmed. Catherness County.—Eres C Brooks. Confirmed. Schreefady County.—John H. Boyd. Confirmed. Breviouser County.—Albert G Story. Confirmed. St. Lauvence County.—Like Unbervies B. Usber. Confirmed. Mr Cosess then moved to discharge the Senators from the 1st Judicial District from the further consideron of the appointment of Harbor-Masters.

Mr. Cooley, favorably, on nomination of John D. Hewlet, as Notary Public, Suffolk County. Mr. Bartlett, favorably. D. Chadsey and David M. Icore, as Loan Commissioners, Schenectady County.
Mr. Davenport, favorably, an appointment as Notary

Vrate-Meson, Baboock, Beekman, Clerk, Cook's, Hunting in, McElwich, Morram, Manroe, Newcomb, Platt, Taber, Dphan, an Schoosborer, Wast, Williams, Wright-Mo. Non-Meises, Bartlett, Remeet, Princel, Conger, Cormell, Davon-put, Jones, Kirby, Otta, Pierce, Royetta Smith, Snow, Vander eth. 15, 1911, Jones, Kirby, Otta, Pierce, Royetta Smith, Snow, Vander eth. 15, 1911,

The Senate then resumed Legislative business, and a tree portion of the lobby dispersed.

The House recolution, assuming that it was necessary

or that body to remain in session during the prosecution of the Impeachment Trial, was received in the Senate, gether with a resolution requesting a return of the re-

The resolution for final adjournment was taken up, at Mr. Coccar moved that the request be acceled to.
Mr. Bascock moved a concurrence in the resolution

e final adjournment to morrow. This elicited a debate which lasted till the hour for

This afternoon, in the House, Mr. CHAMPLIS, from the Select Committee to investigate the conduct of State officers, reported that owing to the position assumed by the House in adopting the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, they had dismissed the charges against persons now out of office and persons now holdog office, against whom charges of malfeasance rest. slieged to have been committed while holding office under a prior tenure. But they ask for further legisla-ion, and submit a bill for that purpose, in regard to the uty of the Attorney General to pay into the Treasury ertain surplus fees after the payment of Sheriff and

Thus much of the report was read, when the hour for

cess to 6 P.M. arrived. Mr. Peters, as a minority of the Committee, an-ounced his intention to submit a minority report. He recommends articles of impeachment against Levi 8. Chaifield. Attorney General, or charges of appropriating to his own use fees, without authority, in violation

of the provisions of the Constitution.

The Senate non-concurred with the resolution of the House that it was necessary for the House to continue in session during the trial of the impeachment case. That body asks a Conference Committee on this question, as also in regard to fixing the day for final adjourment.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We have but little to add to our notice of Saturday last on the Crystal Palace. Decided progress has been made in the decorations, especially of the dome, which will be magnificent. Various partitions, counters and shelvings have been put up. Many contributions have been cumulated. But the whole is a scene of exaggerated confusion.

every facility to the project, and consider the Crystal Palace a Bonded Warehouse. That term hits off precisely the physiognomy of the building at this moment A wilderness of unassorted, unopened, uncleaned, unnumbered, unnamed and unadorned bales and boxes-Polyglot superscriptions on the treasures scattered in all directions, meet the eye. Precious and perishable contents with the significant 'this side up with care,' are yes to be revealed by the French, German, Italian and English workmen having charge of them ; while many of he kenvier materials in huge proportions, lie unadjusted on the ground. Crowding at the doorway come the stalwart truckmen and their stalwart horses, and rumbling and tumbling discharges of freight quick succession, bespeak admittance. The ne er-ending strokes of the workman's bammer sound through the corridors in the full din of the industrial struggle. Decorating the dome in stellar and radiating forms and iris tints myriads of workmon swung aloft, combine courage with art in their perilons and elegant labers. The delicate tracery of the balustrades of he stairway and second stories, is receiving from cunning hands its back ground of crimson cloth and its rich gild ings. But amid all this burry and crash of toil and skill, is s plainly to be seen that although the Inauguration of the Crystal Palace will take place to morrow in presence of the National. State and City authorities, the Foreign Minister and Commissioners and assembled thousands, yet the Exhibition will not be ready. Not only will it be unready to veral weeks before all its details, including those of the la teral arcade will be completed. Without regretting the past, or finding fault, except to state that some months grace should have been allowed to raising and stocking such a great edifice, we would say New-York, or about to visit it, that the earlier days of the Exhibition must not be considered as true representatives of its riper glories. The building however, is so unique beautiful and imposing in itself that it will alone reward a

der the army of workmen engaged on it. Tomorrow will be the eventful day of the Inauguration President Pierce and his suite, Foreign Ministers and Commissioners, distinguished strangers, the civic and military bodies of New-York, and tens of thousands of citizens

will partake of the jubilee.

The public who may intend to visit the Crystal Palace may be assured that it will be a magnificent display—artis tic and industrial—suggestive and beneficent.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE IN THE NINTH WARD. Meeting of the Officers of the Irish Societies of

New-York. A meeting of the Officers of the Irish Societies was held ast night at Grand-st. Hall. The meeting was called to pointed Chairman and Mr. Sandford Secretary.

Mr. Sanders, the President of the Society of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, then came forward and said: The obect of celling you together, gentlemen, was to explain to you the occurrence of the 4th of July, in connecti with which the Society of which I have the honor of being President has been so much maligned. I will state the circumstances fairly and I hope tem perately, as far as I know them, and I am satisfied you will be persuaded that we have brought no diegrace on you or on curselves, and our intention was not to do so. d if any man of that society has acted incautiously or hastily. I do not think that either the society itself or the ther Irish Societies should be held accountable for the one act of an individual. To my knowledge, how. ever, no individual attached to the society has done so. Some time before the 4th of July I was called on by sev eral members of our society to call a special meeting for the purpose of taking the sense of the body on the propri-ety of going out in procession on that day, in order to show or attachment to the country, and honoring the birth day of our National Independence. It is tro-gentlemen, we are Irishmen by birth, but by the laws of this country, and the Constitution, we are American citizens-as American citizens we considered we had a right to pay honor to the citizens we considered we had a right to pay honor to the day, to show our attachment to this country of our adoption, for perhaps, a more special testimor, y is required of us adopted citizens on such days than of those born on the soil of America, or it may be perhaps that, contrasting our present liberty and freedom with our former serfage and slavery at home, on these days we feel a desire to give vent in the abundance of our joy to the feelings of our hearts by making a special demonstration. The mesting was called by me, and we spreed to go out. We did go out in good feeling, and with no desire to insult or injure any one. We went even with a determination to bear insult if offered on, and that we would not commit any act on that day which could be, by the most malevolent, twisted into a desire to dishonor the day or un worthy of the alcrious banner of the stars and stripes, which we carried with the banners of our Society, and whose protection we sought when we came to this country and which we would die to defend. We were, however, insulted, gentlemen, deeply, grievously, and wronged in different formanot only on that day, but lines. In many ways have we been persecuted by calumny, misrepresentation and positive wrong. On our line of march we passed down Eighthaw, into Hudson-st, the head of our procession was in Hudson-st, and the rear in the Hubthaw. A stage-drive came no and artempted to pass. He was stopped by the staff officers and trined to the right, and could, without much difficulty have passed at the ead of the procession, but he turned suddenly to the left again, and attempted to break through. He was again stopped by the staff officers. I was at this time at the head of the procession and I was called for. I rede back as fast as I could to the scene of action as it is called, and there was when I arrived no disturbance that would have resulted in anything serious, it we I ad beer let to proceed I succeeded in a great meaday, to show our attachment to this country of our adopwas at this time at the head of the procession are called for. I rede back as fast as I could to the scene of section as it is called, and there was when I arrived no disturbance that would have resulted in anything serious, it we had been let to proceed. I succeeded in a great measure in restoring order, and we would soon have proceeded on our march, when we were set on by a parcel of persons, who came up, but who I do not think are citizens, though they are called so, and I do not want to call blackguards, and we were attacked with stones and other misalles. The confusion grew greater every moment, and I was not able to keep the men in their ranks because of this attack. Just then the Police came up, and without attempting to make peace or to make any inquiries, they commanced at once and clubbed every man who were a scarf and did nothing to the others. In this statement I am borne out by the evidence of these very policemen themselves, as given this day at the Jefferson Market Police Office, when they acknowledged that they atruck no man but such as had a scarf on arrested no one but the members of the Society, and tack no notice at all of the conduct of the attacking crowd. I know I would not allow, whether a policeman or a private individual, If I could prevent it. Society

not account myself a good chiefen if I did I were a pectro officer I do not him. I were a pectro officer I do not him if called on to queil a riot, take sides with one perist or the other, but treat both alike, but in felis case were mone taken but members of the Suciety, and there are accused of or sating the riot, we went out man and I defy anyone to from a mark or a cut but on sense of our Suciety. We have, under all this wrong must a said, taken matters coolly, and will not do anything to said, taken matters coolly, and will not do anything to say grees the laws under which we live and are bound to any grees the laws under which we live and are bound to any grees the laws under which we live and are bound to any grees the laws under which we live and are bound to any grees the laws under which we live and are bound to any greet was to do this, and to prove to you there are a suit of the work of the said to be a suit to be a sui

country, and he regretted that they should bring so ge, a disgrace on themselves as to descrete by any actables in the great nate had beeing for if there was any olime of adopted citizens in the United States which more they any other should respect national festivals in America, and had been a constructed home, as well as freedom social, political and religious. He was confident that the Hibertian Sciety would be able to purge themselves from any blame, and he spoke this not as a lawyer but as a citizen, and they would prove that they did not saily by any act of theirs the sacredoess of that national festival. Indeed a sense of their past sufferings and outure hopes is an almost anticent guarantee that no irishman who has any regard for his own character or that of the men from his sative land would do so. Mr. Bustoned made an election address for which we cannot find room.

any regard for his own character or that of the mon form his astive land would do so. Mr. Busteed made an elocated and the land would do so. Mr. Busteed made an elocated the said he was desply paised whose he read in the morning mapers of the fits inst. the report of the alleged riot. One thing struck him most forcioly—the un nimity of the condemnation of the Society. All these reports, indeed, seemed to him to have been was specified—at least to have precessed from the same source, if not wratten by the same hand. He did not condemn the press, for he knew the difficulty there was in getting a full and true account of transactions of this nature, as the reporters had to rely on the information received from others, and in rimmal cases on the representations of those officially connected with our Police and Law Courts. One thing struck me most forcibly, which is that the Police took no presents but the members of the Roberts of Mose officially down the information that the Police took no presents have taken up the members of this Order and never fouch those who attacked them? He thou, ht not, and he hoped the Society would be able to prove their inpocence, but if they had acted wrong he trusted that they would applogise for this conduct, but if right that they would persever to the end, and proveness much and in what they had been injured.

Mr. Darcy McGless, at The Assertions Coll, was then in-

Mr. John McGrath was then called for, and after mont air. John alcterain was then called for, an after incur-cating union and peace, said that he heard, since he came to the room, that the Order of Linted Americans said they expected an attack from the Society of the Aucient Order of Hibernians on the occasion of the President's visit. He knew this was a falsehood, but it went to prove their ene-

mies were at work.

Mr. Sanders said there never was such a thing thought of. They would walk with any Society on that day that would give them an invitation, and carry with tham the remains of the fattered banner of the Fourth, if permitted

ions relative to this matter, after which the meeting at

GREAT FIRE AT NEWARK.

strous fire occurred in Newark, N. J., whereby a very large amount of valuable property was destroyed.

The fire broke out in the extensive steam sawing and claning mills of David Ripley, the largest establishment o the kind in the State. It was caused by what is technically

burning coals. Mr. Ripley's loss is said to be from \$50,000 o \$100,000. We could learn nothing conterning his in-From the mills the fire spread to the great lumber yard of Horace J. Poincer, where a stock of first class lumber, valued at over \$30,000, was quickly destroyed, scarcely

porter left. The loss on this establishment is estimated at This is the most extensive fire that has occurred at New

ark for a long time. The smoke was distinctly seen in

llowing sentence:

We are now in receipt of a daily sheet from the office of that ancient Khode Island hebdomadal. The Newport Mer-wry, published by G. C. Mason and F. A. Pratt, and as the weakly sheet has always borne an excellent character, we have no doubt the daily will be equally respectable in its

setts.

The Boston Atlashas also put on a new dress, and presents a beautiful appearance.

John P. McFilton, the junior member of the firm of lasse Monroe & Co. has purchased the interests of his partners. Mesers Monroe and Jones thas becoming sole proprietor of The Battisson Patriot. Justica Jones's editorial services will be continued. The Patriot is an old established paper, of the Whig school in politics, which it will continue to be. Mr. McJilton has the advantage o about twenty years experience in The Patriot, in various relations.

relations.

The Washington Republic has curtailed its proportions, and come out a five dollar paper. Though less extended in size than formerly, it gives promise of enlarging the spirit of its enterprise. The publishers will be Gideon & Co. The enitor, John O. Sargent, as heretofore.

Star, Capt. Eldridge, having on hoard Commodore Vander blit and party, arrived at St. Petersburg June 21, after a passage of 6 days from Southampton.

Marke.—The Democratic Convention, for the past two days in session in this City, was one no doubt which the Democrats would call creditable. There were a good many able men present who should have been in better business. They succeeded, in spite of the probabilities, in nominating a candidate without breaking up in a row. The pro slavery and rour politicisms had it all their own way, and nominated a men after their own heart.

Albert Pillebury, of Machias, was for some years Clerk of the Courts in Washington County, and was lest year polected as a member of the Governor's Council. In this latter office he has won no credit. He is a pleasant man to talk with, drinks good brandy when he has a mind to.

latter office he has won no credit. He is a pleasant manto talk with, drinks good bramly when he has a mind to,
and don't care who knows it. He is opposed to the Maine
Liquor Law from personal sympathies and political connections. On the davery question, he is in favor of such
strangements as will enable the masses to trouble the
porty leaders the least. He has few or no sympathics with
the people—thinks the world is reforming too fast now—
progress in any other direction than plunder and axional
rapine, he holds to be one of the humbugs of the day. In
fact, he is an advocate of the "good old times" that we
hear of, when New-England rum and ignorance were
equally plenty.

hear of, when New-England rum and ignorance word equally plenty.

The office-bolders were present in force. Bion Bradbury, Collector at Eastport, was perhaps the leading spirit in the Convention. Major Laily represented the Niath Regiment. Other Collectors and U. S. officers mustered largely. It was a Convention composed, as far as its leading men went of those who haid, whatever may be their professions, a great contempt for the people. They nominated a candi-date who is a fair reflection of them. We are disposed to helieve that the people will reciprocate their contempt and knock dow, n the figure-head they have set up. [Banger (Ma) Messay.

they would appleques for first conduct, but it right that hey would persever to the end, and prove how much and in what they had been injured.

All Darcy McGes, of The Assertion Coll, was then introduced. He said he saw in the daily papers of Baildo, Boston and Providence, under the head of telegraphic news from New York, on the 4th of July, that a great riot had occurred on that day in New York. that the Irish had attacked citizens, killed a stage driver and wounfed savoral citizens. This cla... (150 frishmen would go through the whole Union, and the 100,000 Irishmen who live on the ten square miles on which this City of New York was built, were held accountable for killing a stage driver, who was good exidence next day in a Court of justice. He was well aware that a conspiracy existed in America, emanating from England, to endeavor to raise a feeling of distrust and dissention between the Irish adopted cursens and the American native born curiess. With this view Lord Ellesmere was sent over here, and also her relations and pointical tecturers who founded the Evangolosi Adiance. Irishmen should on this account be account and not give room for their enemies to making them. He hoped the Hibernians were not to blame in this mater, but if they were, they should acknowledge it at once, but if innocent and wronged, they should not rest night or day till they proved it.

Mr. John McGrath was then called for, and after meal-Mr. Secretary Webster's note to the Committee of Directors, stated that the Government would afford

A Committee of five was then appointed to draft resolu-

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of Property Destroyed. A few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a dis-

called "the back draft," or the intrusion of a current of air down the chimney, thereby driving the flames into the far nace-room, setting fire to the feel and the wood work. The combustible nature of the materials rendered all efforts to extinguish the fire in-flectual, and in an incredible short space of time the large establishment was but a heap of

Next came an extensive box and trunk manufactory owned by ---, which was nearly destroyed when our re

THE PRESS -- Charles B. Flood, Esq., formerly of The strait Free Press, but more recently of The Columbus D.) Staterman, is about establishing a new Democratic organ at the capital of the Buckeye State, to be styled The Ohio State Democrat. In the prespectus occurs the

"The necessity of a Democratic campaign paper, at the political capital of the State, which will freely and fairly liscuss these and the other principles of the party, must be obvious. Since the Convention of the righth of January, neares a blow has been struck to defense of the time-honored managing of the party, or of the acts of the agents selected to the following the party, or of the acts of the agents

The Boston Times has recently been much improved in its typographical appearance, and with George Roberts as its proprietor, maintains its reputation as the organ of the 'Young America' wing of the Democrary of Massachu-

STRAM YACHT NORTH STAR.-The steam yacht North

and took no notice at all of the conduct of the attacking crowd. I know I would not allow whether a policeman or a private individual, if I could prevent it, a Society who were walking in procession on the 4th of July to be insuited, attacked and broken up, no matter what might be the color of the scarf they wore, and I would North Carolina, died at Statewille, on the 30th ultimo.